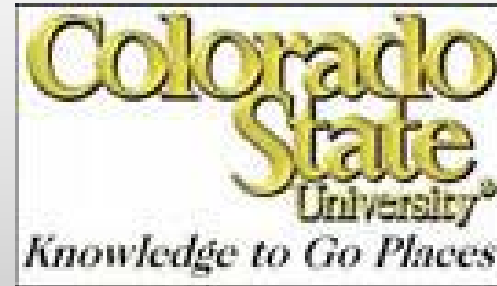


US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

Predicting relative risk of invasion in river networks under different scenarios of climate change and dam operations in the western U.S.

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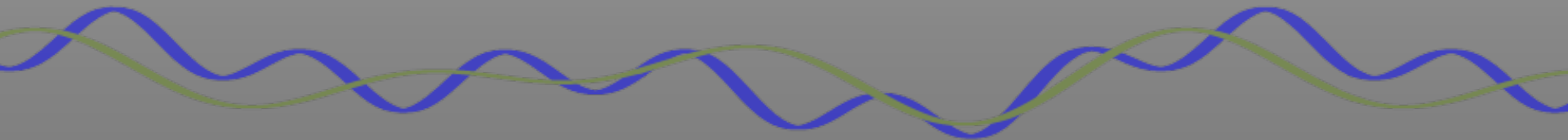
David Lytle

Problem Statement

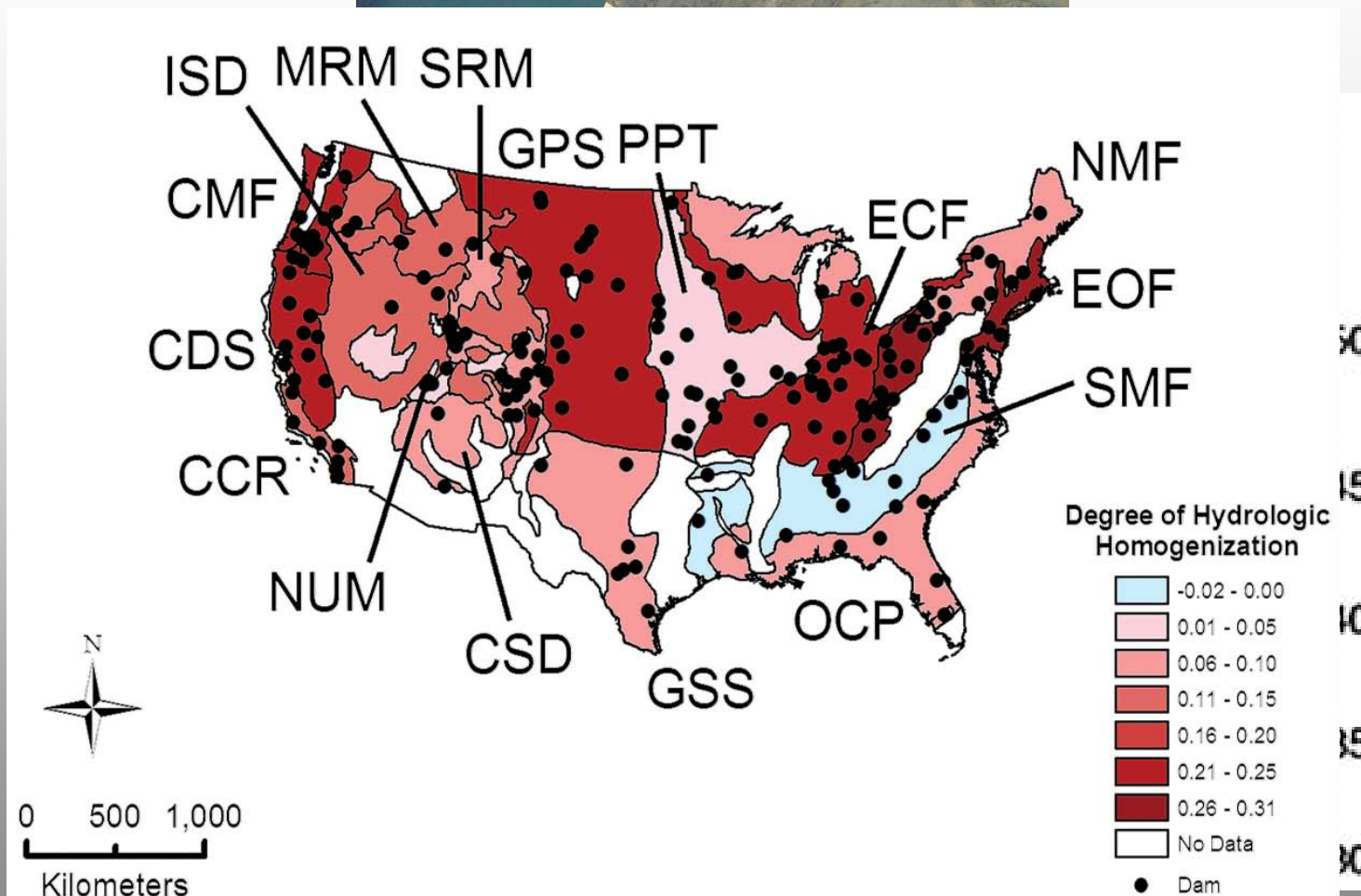
How will climate change and human infrastructure alter flow regimes to influence invasion by **saltcedar** and **NZ mudsnails**?



System Background



Western Rivers: Altered Structure & Function



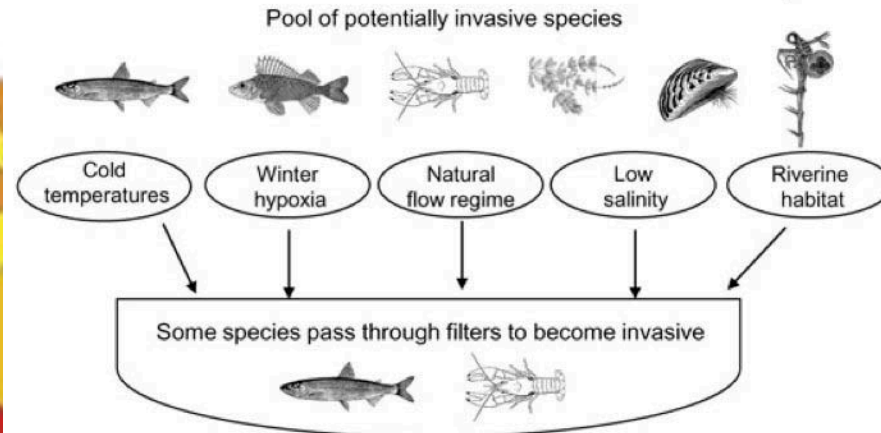
Sabo et al. 2010, Hoff et al. 2007

Western Rivers: Species Invasions

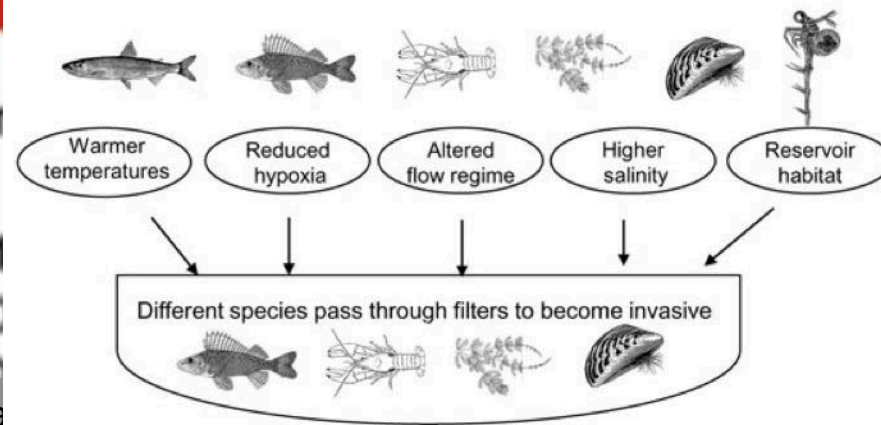
B



Current filters determine establishment of invasive species



Climate change will alter the effectiveness of the filters



Fish

Rahel & Olden 2008

Species of Concern: New Zealand Mudsnail

(*Potamopyrgus antipodarum*)



- VERY high production
 - Hall et al. (2003, 2006)
- Usurp basal resources at expense of native consumer species
- Low quality prey for native and recreational fishes
- Favored by stable flows (low disturbance) and warmer water temperatures

Species of Concern: Saltcedar or Tamarisk (*Tamarix ramosissima*)

- Widespread, sometimes dense monotypic stands
- Undesirable interactions with native vegetation & wildlife?
- Undesirable effects on channel form, water supply?



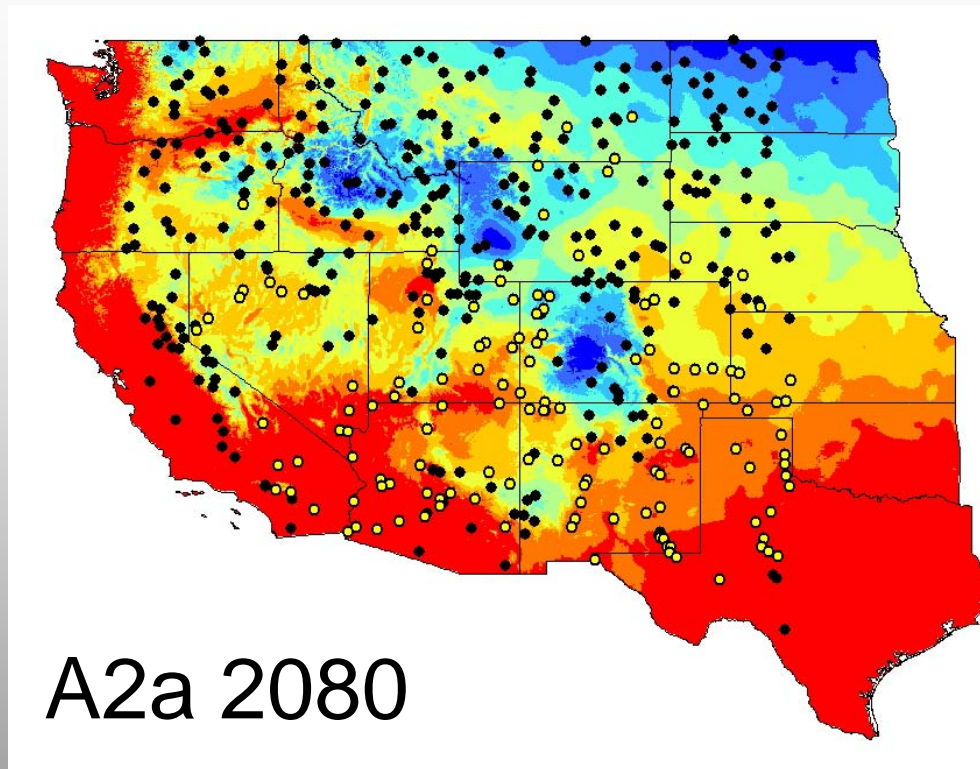
photos: D. Auerbach

Tamarisk: Thermal Controls on Distribution

Tam.

○ P

● A



Ann.Min.T

-35°C

>0°C

“Frost sensitivity, therefore, may limit northward expansion of saltcedar in North America.” –Friedman et al. 2008

Tamarisk: Hydrologic Controls on Distribution

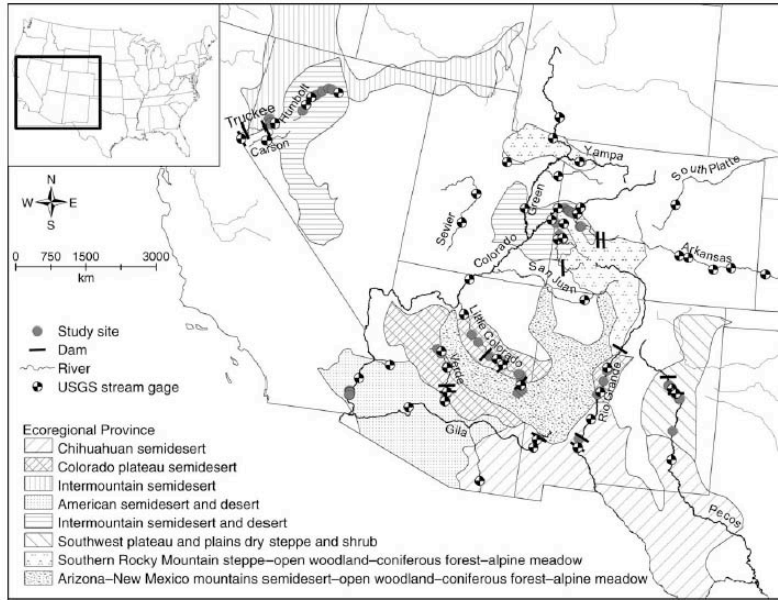
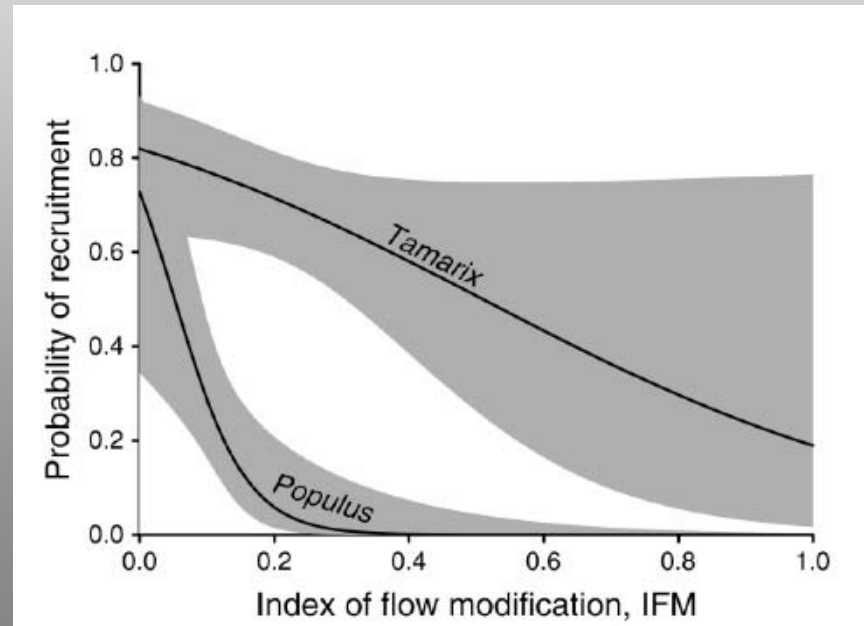


FIG. 2. Study-site map showing the western United States. Only rivers included in the analysis are included in the diagram. USGS stream flow gages are indicated with black and white symbols, dams are indicated by black lines normal to streams, and gray dots indicate *Tamarix* sampling sites.

Location of 64 sites along 13 western rivers having different degrees of river regulation and flow alteration.

Merritt & Poff 2010

Recruitment
(seedlings)



Tamarisk: Hydrologic Controls on Distribution

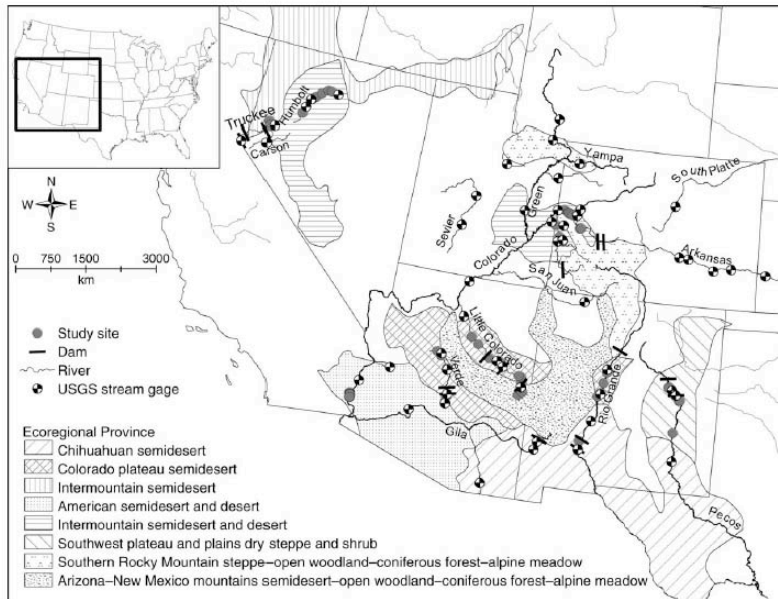


FIG. 2. Study-site map showing the western United States. Only rivers included in the analysis are included in the diagram. USGS stream flow gages are indicated with black and white symbols, dams are indicated by black lines normal to streams, and gray dots indicate *Tamarix* sampling sites.

Merritt & Poff 2010

Abundance of non-seedlings

Location of 64 sites along 13 western rivers having different degrees of river regulation and flow alteration.

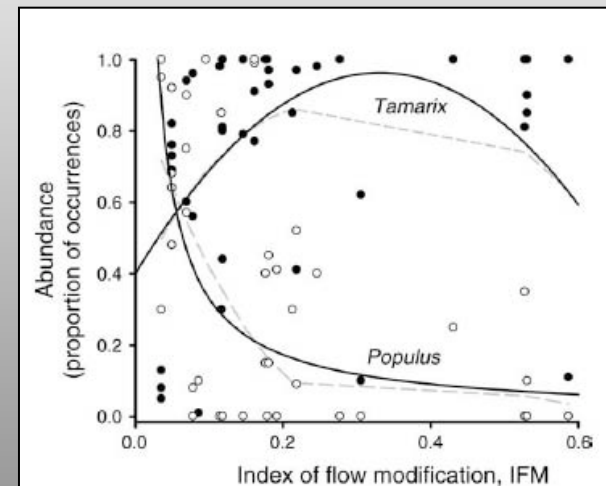
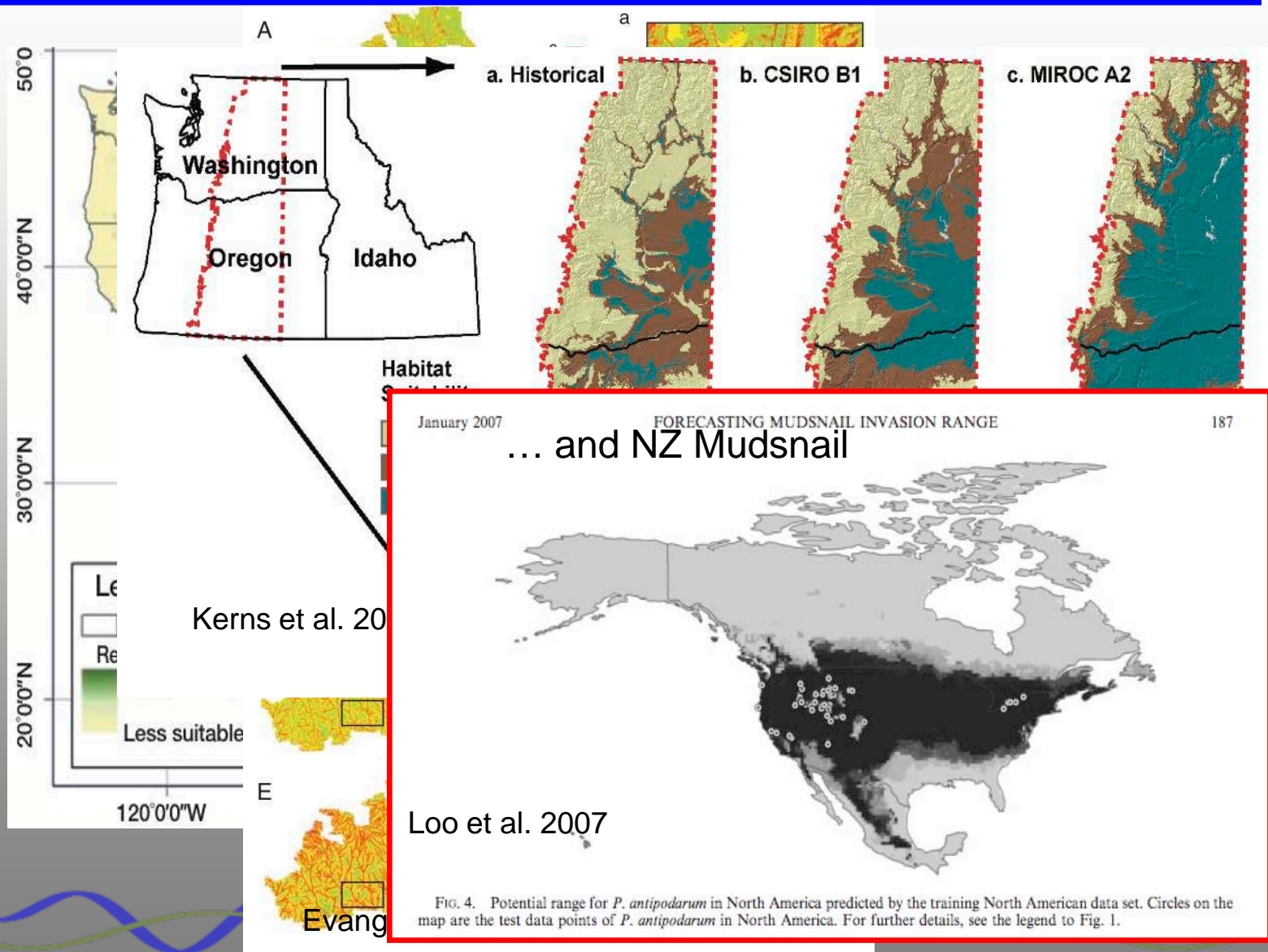


FIG. 5. Models of *Populus* and *Tamarix* abundance as a function of index of flow modification (IFM). Loess regression was used to determine the form of the functions (grey dotted curves, smoothing parameter = 1). The nonlinear power function fitted to *Populus* was significant (solid black line, $P < 0.0001$), indicating that *Populus* abundance declines as a function of flow modification. The polynomial regression fitted to *Tamarix* abundance was also significant ($R^2 = 0.12$, $P = 0.02$), indicating that *Tamarix* abundance is highest at intermediate levels of flow modification. Solid circles represent *Tamarix* and the open circles show *Populus*.

Tamarisk Habitat Suitability Precedents

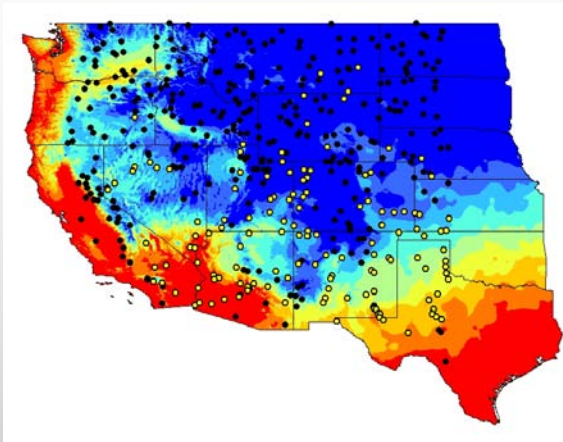


Working hypothesis:

Within thermally suitable envelope ... **local invasion success** will be dictated by habitat suitability and dynamics (hydrologic, geomorphic) and by biotic factors, which can be modeled at the ecologically relevant scales.

Goals: Explain current distribution of key invasive species in terms of thermal and hydrogeomorphic setting and build mechanistic models to project invasion risk throughout river networks in response to future climate change and human water infrastructure management.

Toward Fluvial Processes...Tamarisk



Current Tamrisk Distribution

Create climate
classification tree

Subset of
thermally
suitable sites

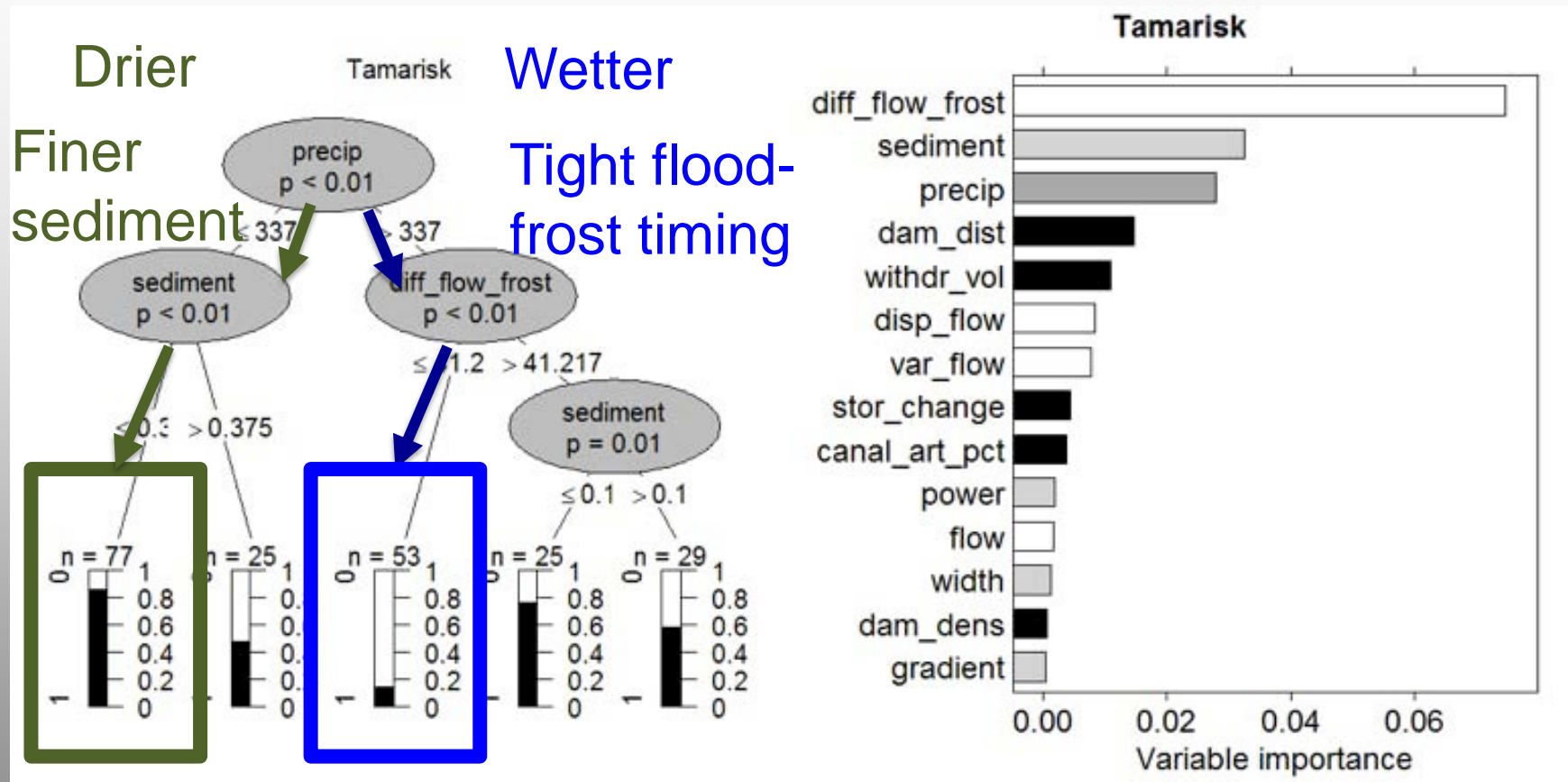
Re-classify

Hydrologic & geomorphic
predictors of presence

McShane et al. *in prep.*

Toward Fluvial Processes...Tamarisk

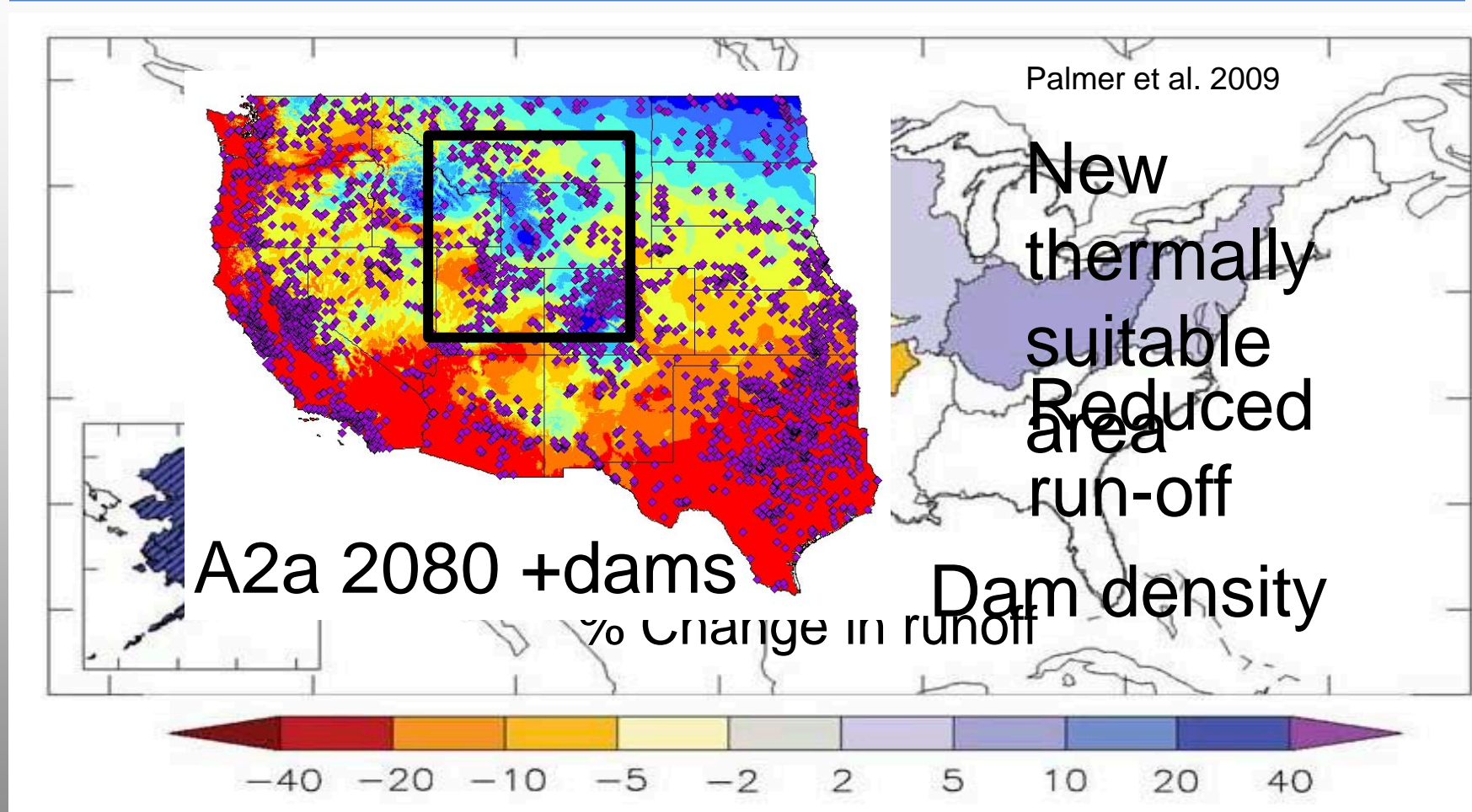
For sites that are thermally suitable ...



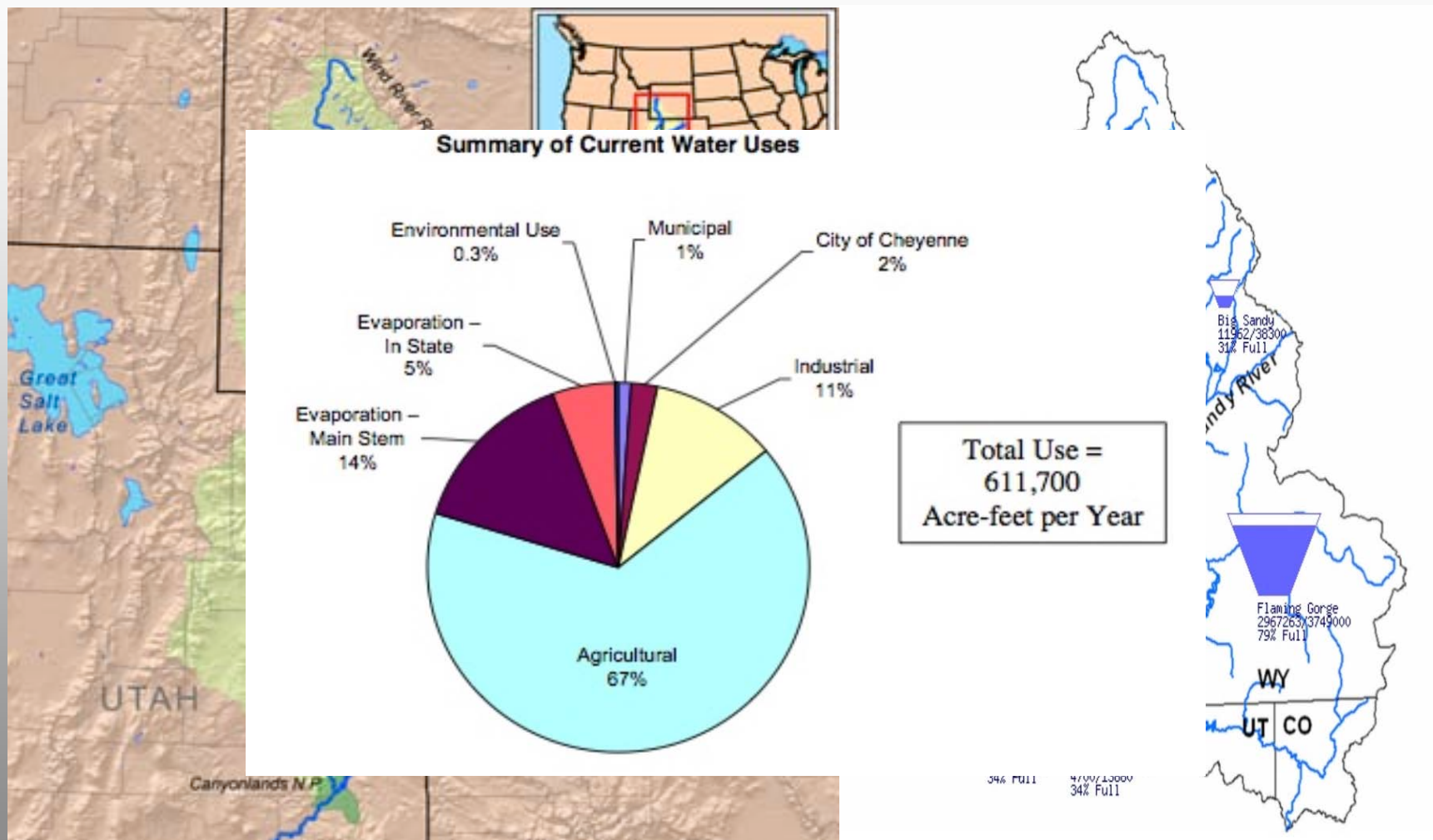
McShane et al. *in prep.*

Upshot: Difficult to capture appropriate *dynamics* with easily obtained landscape environmental variables

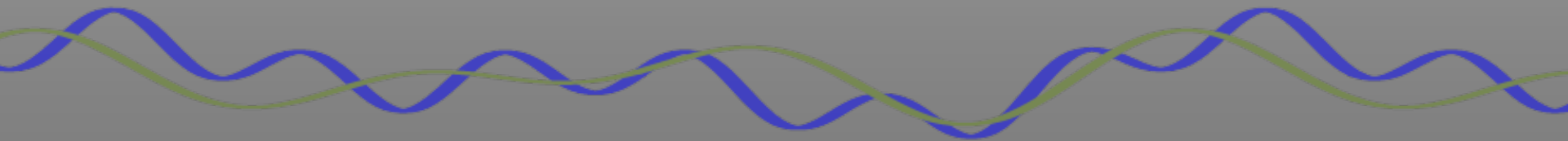
Modeling combined processes for invasion



Upper Green River

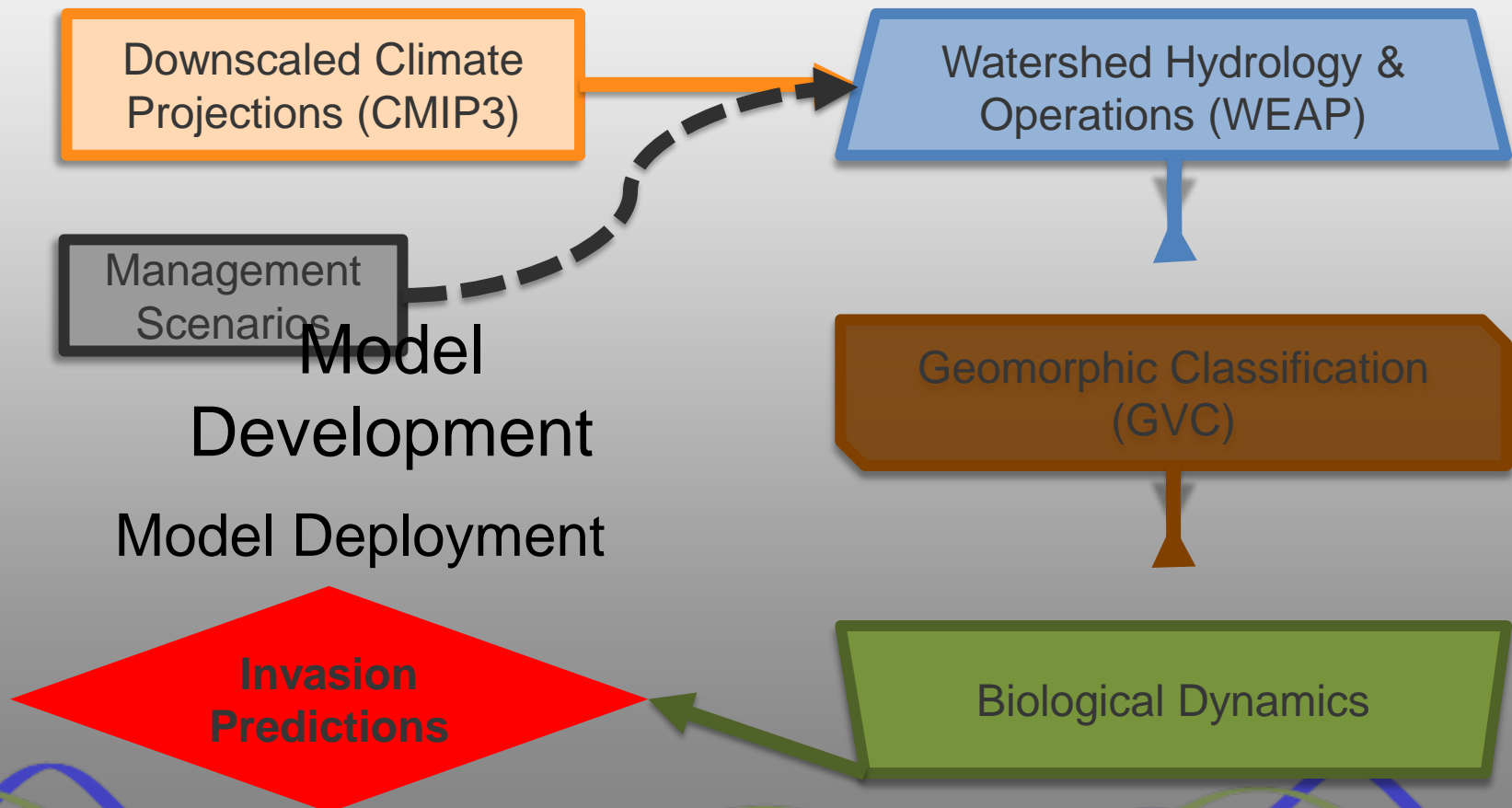


Project Implementation: Hydrogeomorphic Models for Tamarisk



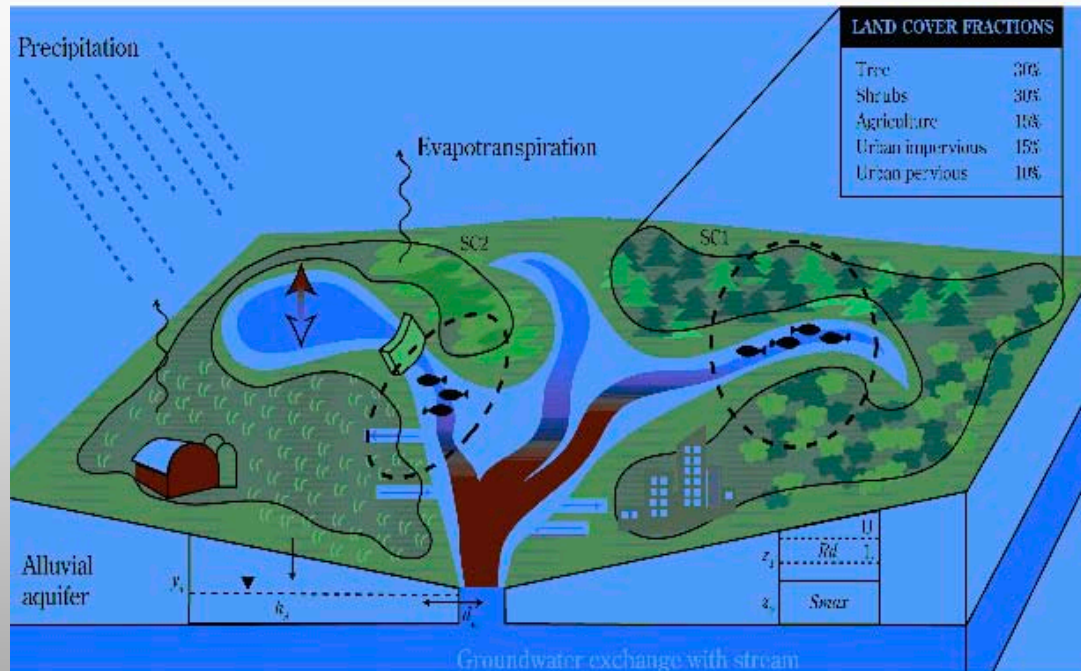
Framework

Capture main fluvial and biological processes that are spatially distributed through network and assess sensitivity to climate change and water management



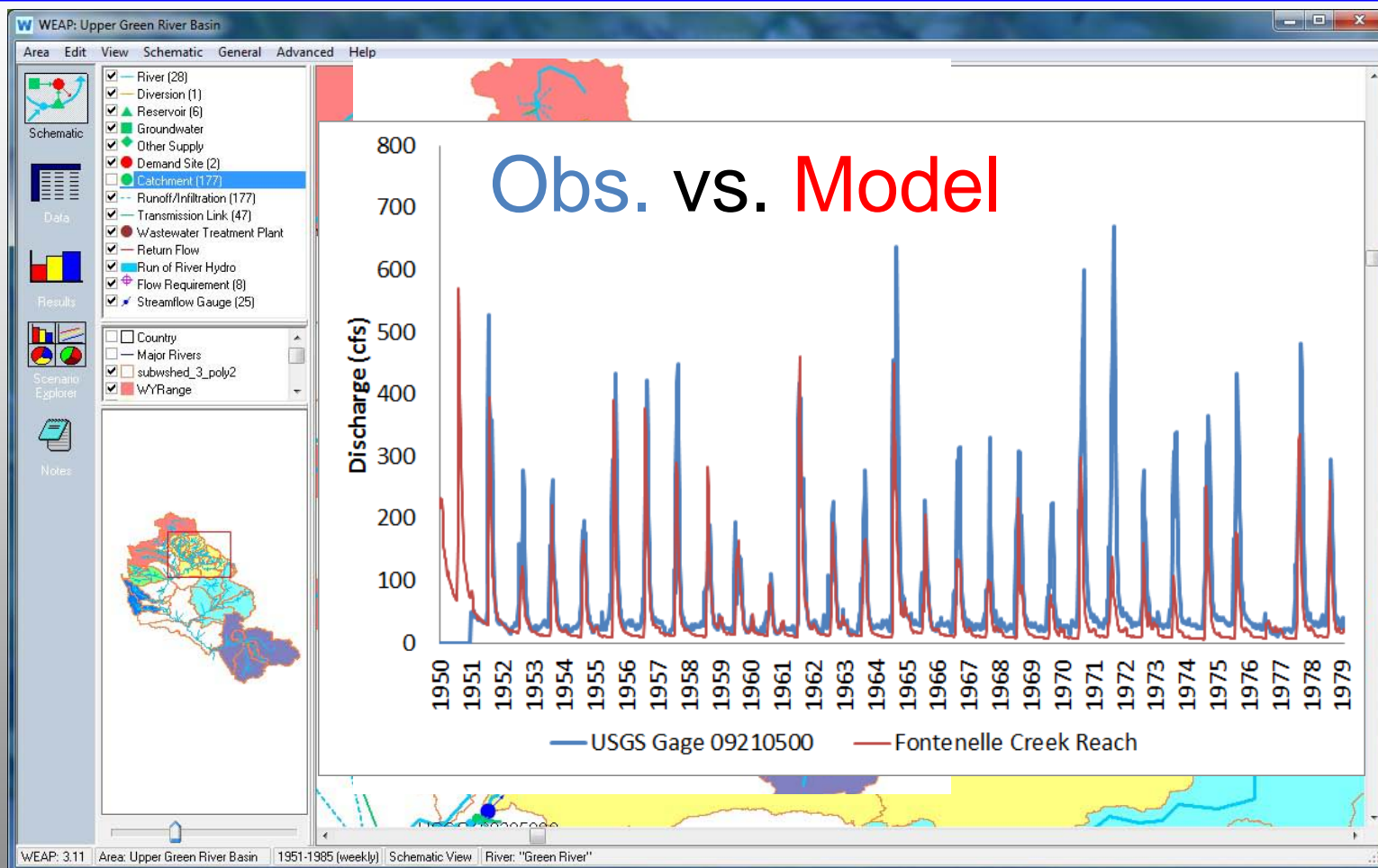
WEAP: Overview

Watershed Evaluation And Planning System (<http://weap21.org>)



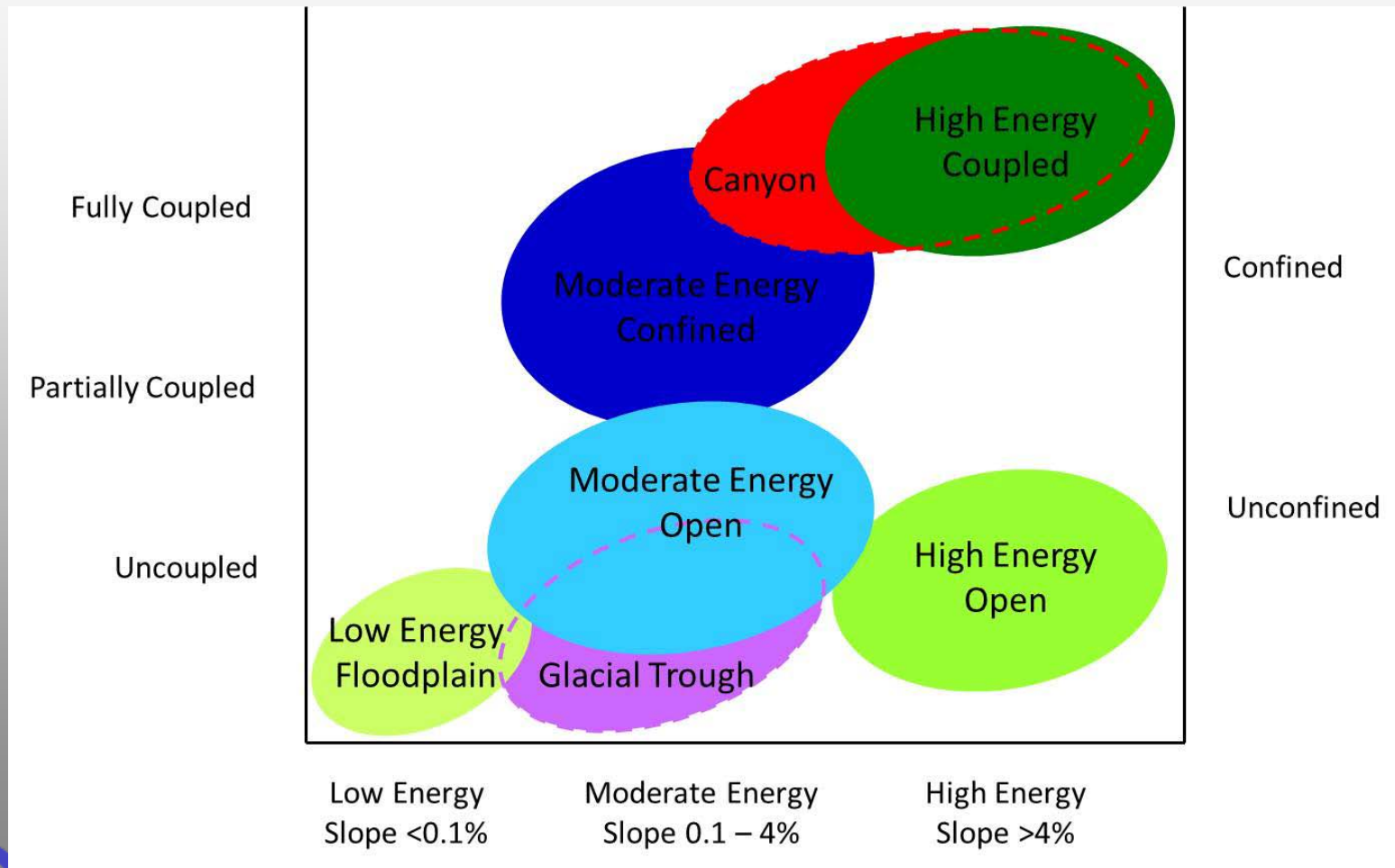
Rainfall-Runoff Model based on spatially distributed land use/land cover types and climatic inputs to catchment; operational rules of water management infrastructure are incorporated to generate hydrographs throughout network.

WEAP

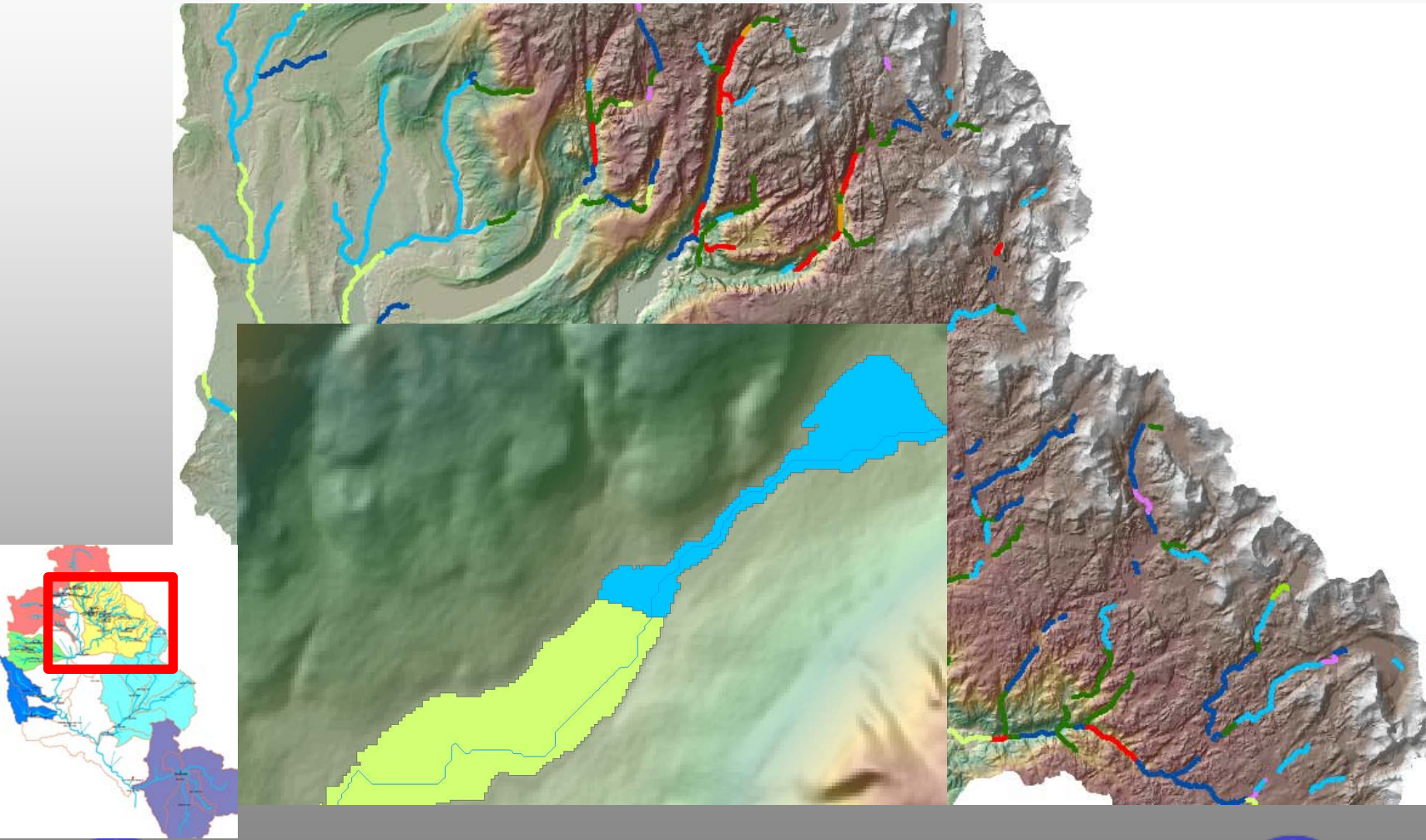


GVC: Overview

Geomorphic Valley Classification

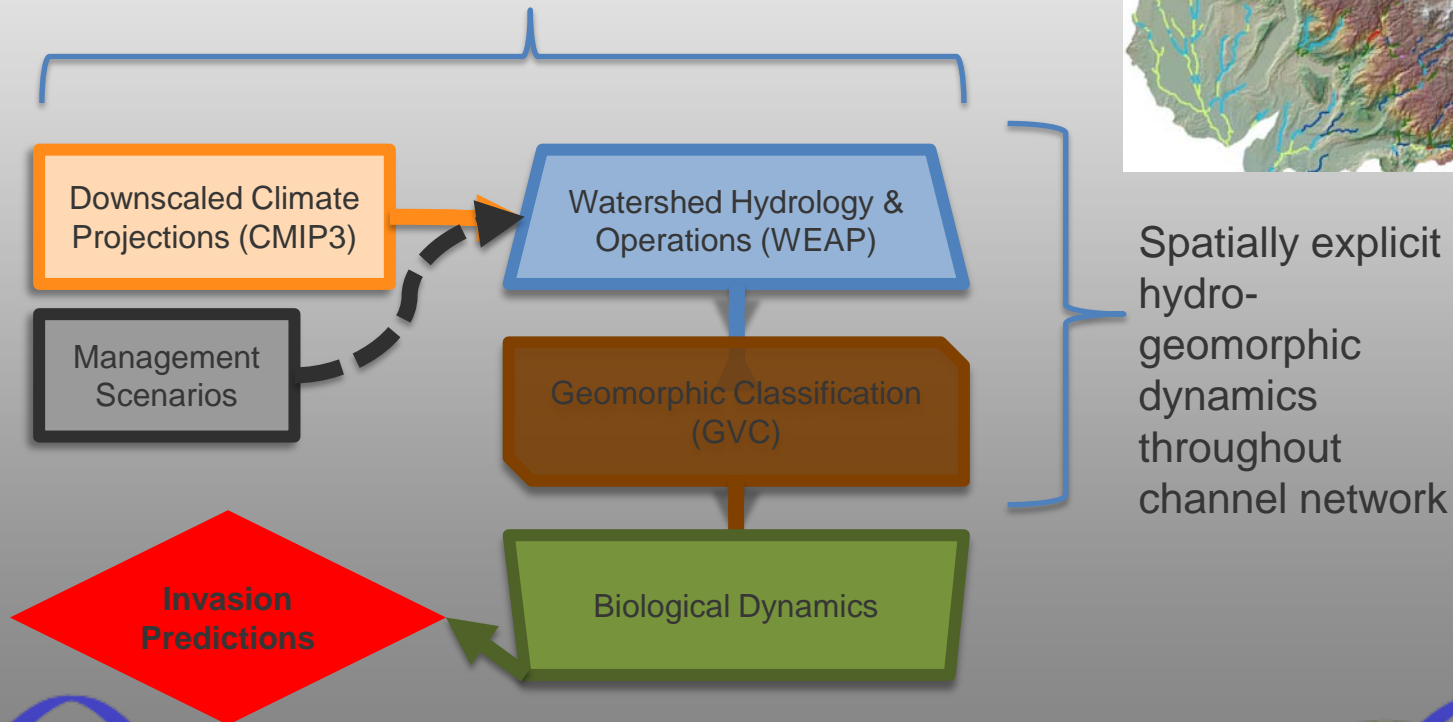
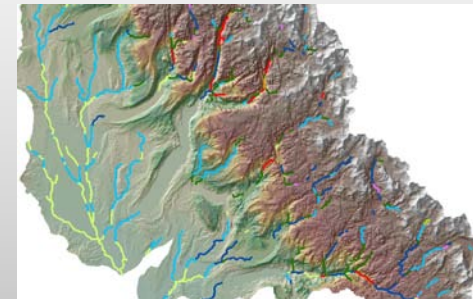
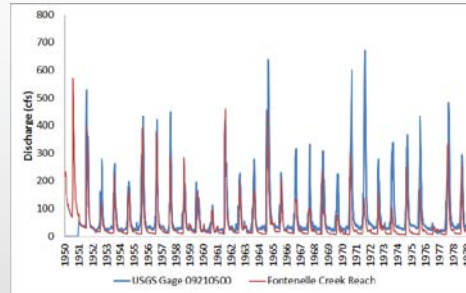


GVC – mapping reaches at watershed scale

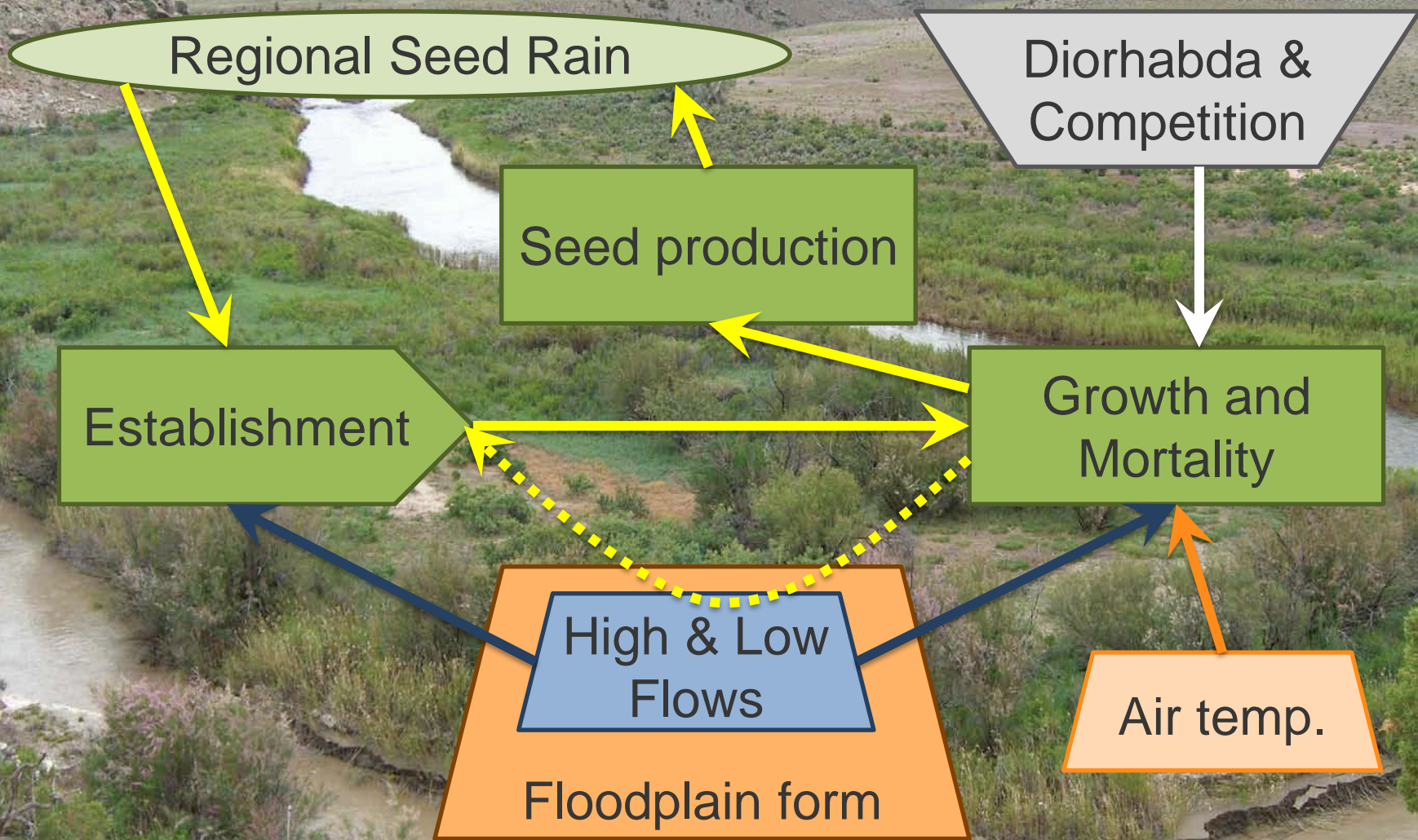


Model framework: present and next steps

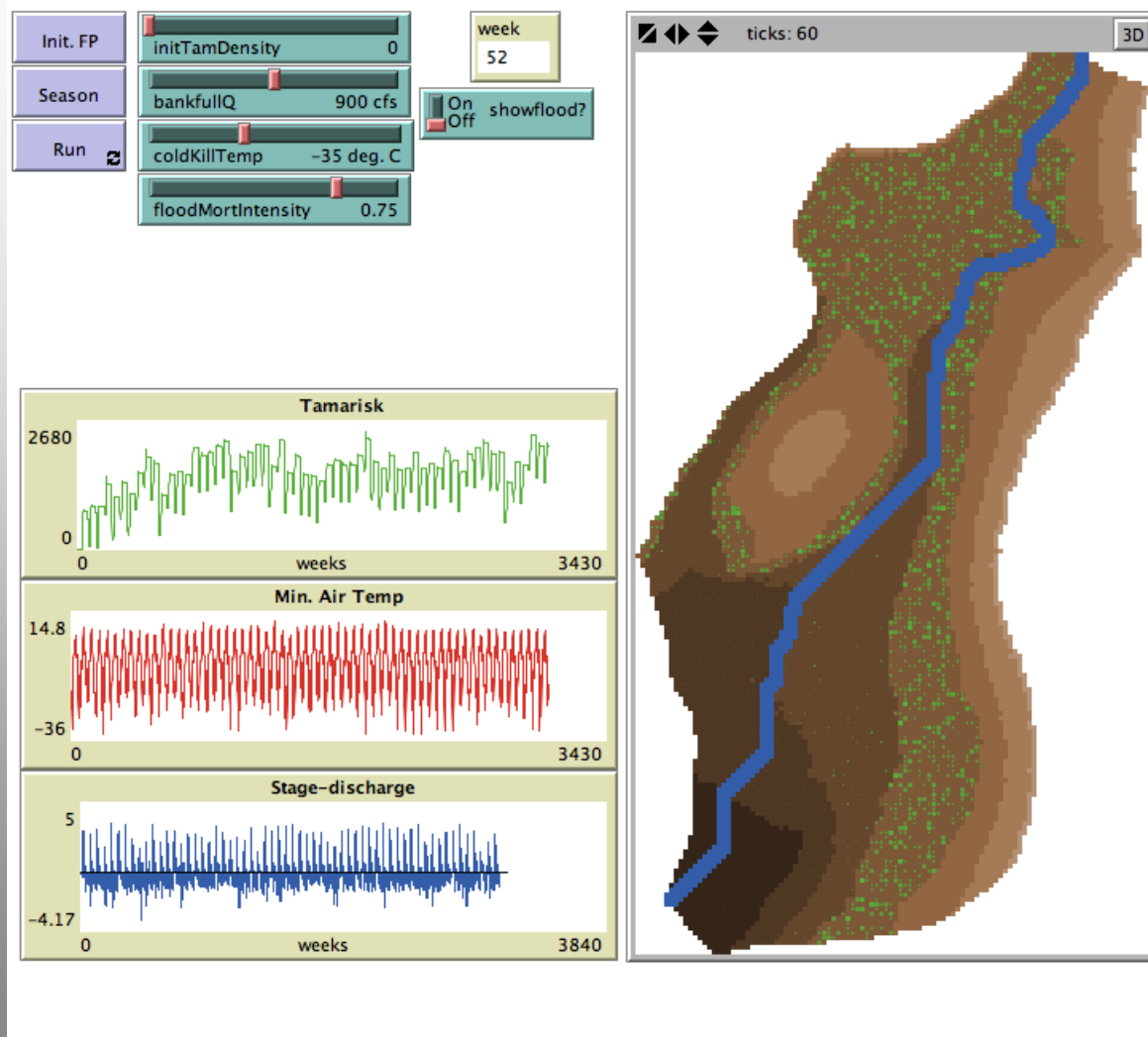
Future flow regime scenarios at hundreds of nodes within watershed



Modeling Local Biological Dynamics



Agent-Based Floodplains



Expected Outcomes

- More mechanistic (dynamic) and appropriately scaled basis for projecting invasion risk of riverine species and/or responses of native species to future hydrogeomorphic change.
- Risk map - decision support system given high uncertainties in multiple, linked models. (Not precise point predictions)
- Framework for thinking about the spatial distribution of threats and how to contemplate proactive management. (Not make precise predictions)
- Future extension to capture social processes to examine cost-benefits of spatially-distributed water management?